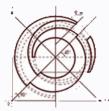




Challenges to Coal Fired Generation



- Plant site considerations
- Permits
- Financial drivers
- Criteria pollutants
- Opportunity to upgrade existing plants
- CO₂

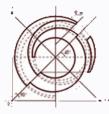


Plant Site Considerations



Variety of important site selection objectives:

- Electric transmission system
 - Location & interconnection, grid stability costs
- Coal availability
 - Appropriate quality & available transport system
- Available land
 - Greenfield vs. brownfield, constructability, parcel size
- Threatened and endangered species impact
- Potential for CO₂ sequestration
- Water supply and quantity
- Approval & support from community & regulators
- Etc.

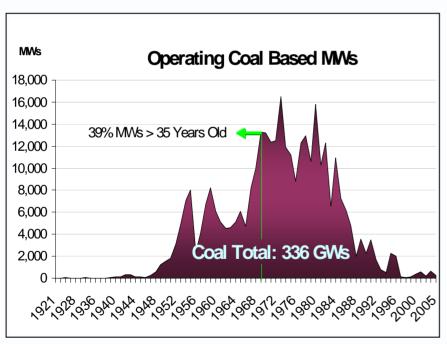


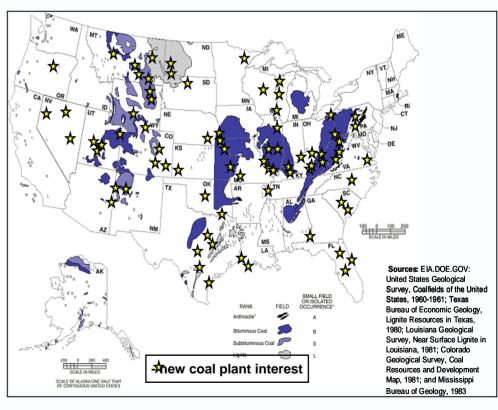
Electricity Supply Forecast



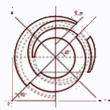
To supply the demand for Coal Growth

- 1. New Additions
- 2. Improve the Ageing 336 GW Fleet





^{*} Source: EIA Reference Case forecast Annual Energy Outlook 2005 Table A8



Typical Permits



Air Permitting Issues:

- NSPS
- BACT Analysis
- PSD/Visibility Modelling
- PM2.5 Non-Attainment
- Permit Application Review Process

Wastewater Permitting Issues:

- Effluent Guidelines
 Applicability
- Permit Application Review Process

Landfill Permitting Issues:

- Geo-Technical Evaluations
- Environmental/Archaeological Studies
- Permit Application Review Process

US Army Corp of Engineers Permitting:

- Environmental/Archaeologica
 I Studies
- Section 10 and 404
- 401 Water Quality
 Certifications
- Permit Application Review Process

NEPA Process:

- Applicability
- EnvironmentalAssessment/Impact Studies

State Utility Commissions

& Power Siting Boards:

- Certificate of Need and Necessity
- Certificate Application
 Review Process



Financial Drivers



Environmental

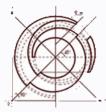
Near zero emissions

Economics

- Utilization of all low cost domestic coal resources
- Most competitive conversion costs
- Track record of performance

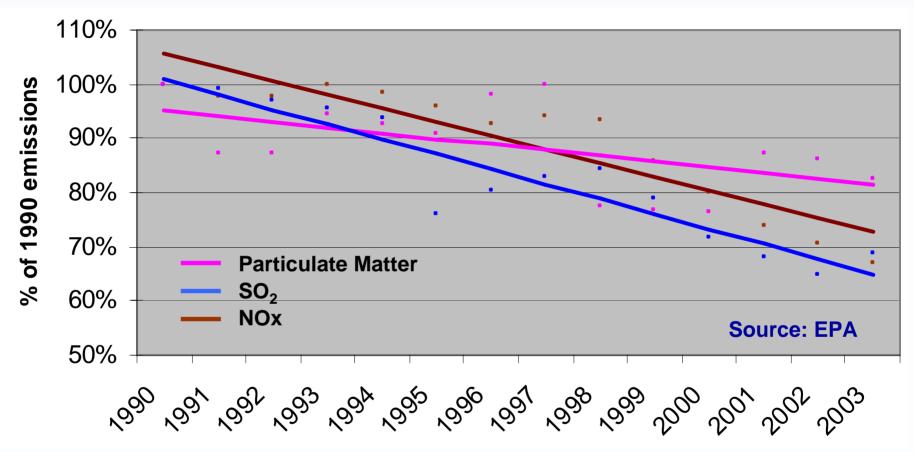
Operations

- Highest reliability and <u>commercial availability</u>
- Operating parameters appropriate for <u>grid based</u> generation

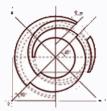


While Coal Generation increased, Emissions have declined



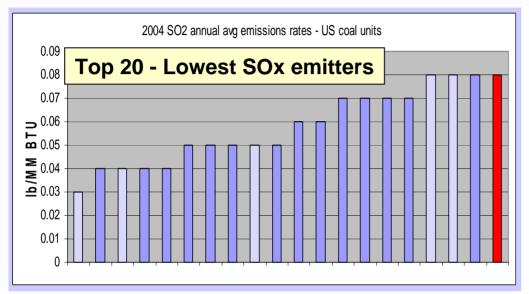


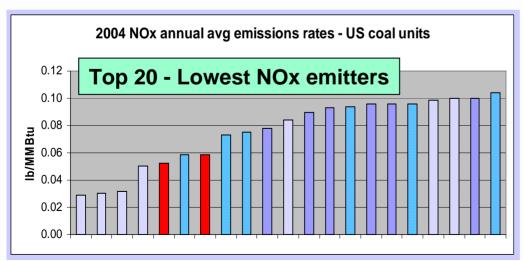
☐ Once emission goals are set, Technology can deliver: reliably and economically



Technological Aspects of Generation Options: Advanced Coal Combustion - Emissions ALSTOM







SF#dqq#FIE# Fonda#Frdo#hfkarorj Inv# kdyh#ghp rqvwdwhg#kh# orzhwin wirgv:

- > Exceed Requirements
- Cost Effectively
- Reliably

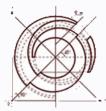
Bit. PC

SubBit. PC

CFB

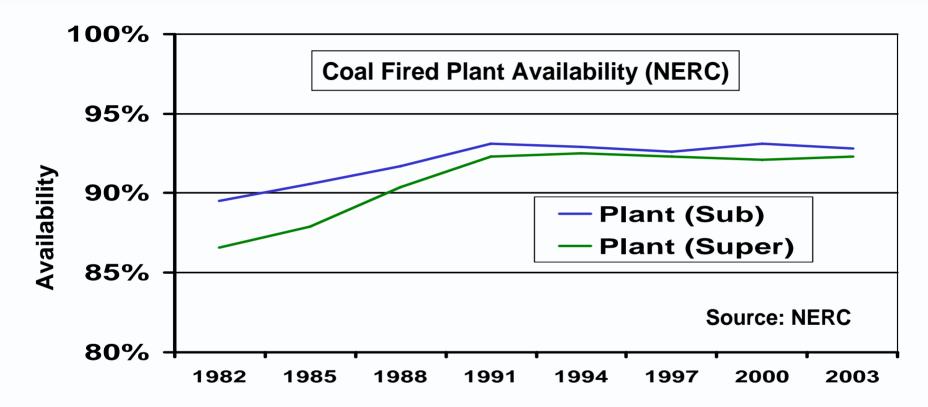
IGCC (Wabash & Polk)

Source: Energy Velocity database (CEMS)



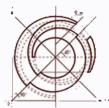
Availability: Key for Capital intensive, Base Load Generation





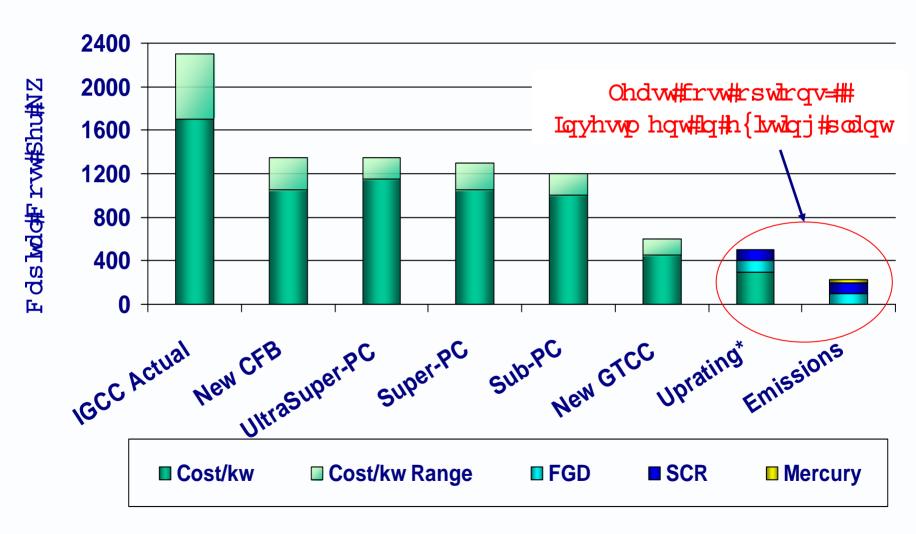
PC/CFB plants have a proven track record:

Reliability and availability is well documented by US NERC and international energy agencies



Generation Options: New plant cost & Potential from Existing Units

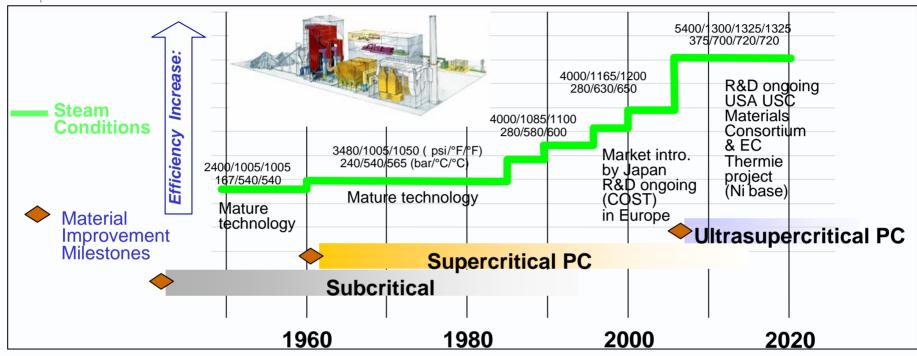






Technological Options: Advanced Coal Combustion - Efficiency





<u>Advanced cycles</u> - A proven path to reliable, high efficiency power generation

Current Operation

Potential

Supercritical: 38% - 40%

▶ IGCC: 35% - 38%



UltraSupercritical: 43% - 45%

Future IGCC: 38% - 45%



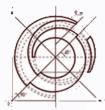
The CO₂ Challenge



Three Areas of Focus:

- 1. Minimize Production through Efficiency
- 2. Capture
 - Developing Numerous In-Furnace and Backend Solutions
 - Cost Target: \$10/ton CO2
 - 3 to 7 year Time Frame
- Disposal
 - How? → Sequestration ?
 - Where?
 - What are the Guidelines?

But, No Matter Which Technology: $C + O_2 = Energy + CO_2$

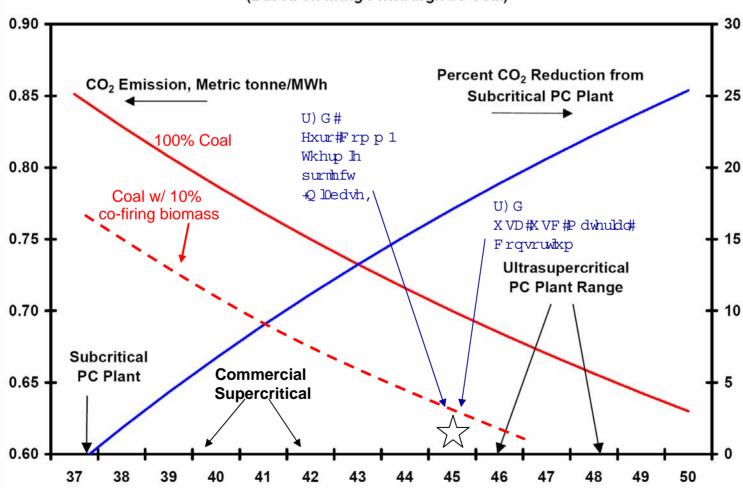


Increased Efficiency Reduces CO₂









Existing US coal fleet @ avg 33%

Net Plant Efficiency (HHV), %



Technology driven, Economically acceptable Options:



- Low, long term operating costs are enabled by the abundance of relatively low cost domestic coal reserves
- Proven, reliable and economical PC and CFB Clean Coal technologies minimize both capital and operating cost risk
- PC and CFB Clean Coal technologies have demonstrated the lowest emissions
 - Continuing to advance state of emissions reductions
 - Technology for existing fleet: NO_X, SO_X, Particulate, Hg
- Supercritical steam cycles provide a proven path to high efficiency / low CO₂
- Each of the technologies can be made CO₂ ready

Advanced Coal Combustion

- still the viable technology for clean power



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